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MD. TAMS MAILING ADDRESS

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MD TAMS JOURNAL is published four times a year by the Maryland Token and Medal Society, Inc., P. O. Box 3273, Baltimore, MD. 21228-0273. Meetings are held at various coin shows and conventions throughout the year. See information on future meetings elsewhere in this issue.

MEMBERSHIP

REGULAR: Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character.

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Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor. Opinions expressed by the authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the MD TAMS, its Editor or its Officers. MD TAMS JOURNAL reserves the Right to edit or reject any copy.

The Maryland Token and Medal Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the collecting of medals, tokens and other related Exonumia from the State of Maryland and other areas produce THE MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL. It is strictly a non-profit organization. The Journal is published quarterly: *Spring; Summer; Fall and Winter.*

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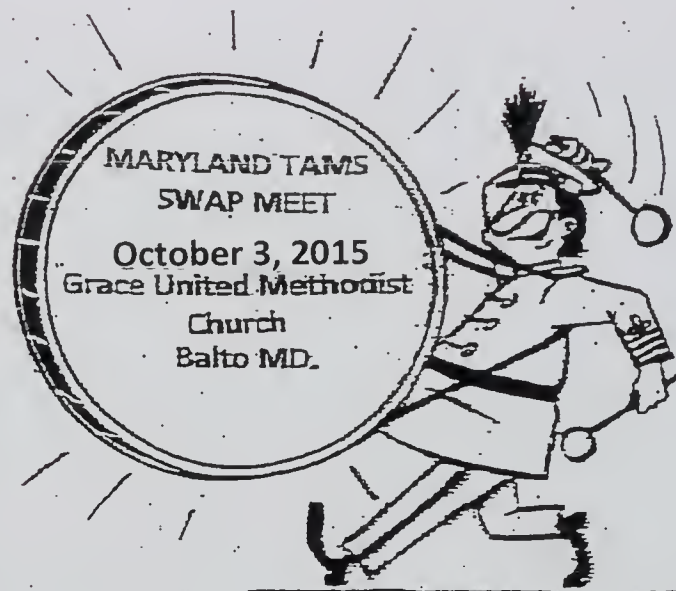
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Members may place a free 25-word ad. Ads in excess of 25 words, a rate of 10¢ per word will apply.

DEADLINES:

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>DEADLINE</u>	<u>ISSUE DATE</u>
Spring	February 15 th	March 21 st
Summer	May 15 th	June 21 st
Fall	August 15 th	September 21 st
Winter	November 15 th	December 21 st



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OCTOBER 3, Swap Meet, (Grace United Methodist Church)

Noon to 3:00 P.M.

NOVEMBER 7, Whitman Coin Expo (Convention Center)

11:00 A.M. To 1:00 P.M.

Room TBD

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

MAHALO NUI LOA (Thank you very much).

As most of you know, I have an affinity for Hawaii and Hawaiiiana having lived there for almost four years and going back as frequently as I can. Thus the Hawaiian language salutation thanking you. Why do I do this? The answer is quite simple. We have an extraordinary organization in the Maryland Token and Medal Society. During my long tenure as your President, I have seen it firsthand.

We have a very strong group of members who take our hobby and our club interests very seriously. We have people who continually volunteer when MD TAMS needs something. Some of these needs are overt as when we need to fill a vacancy for an Officer, Board of Director's, Journal Editor, Auctioneer position, etc. Some needs are self evident like the need to have articles for our Maryland Token and Medal Society Journal four times a year.

We are always looking to learn more about our hobby and we often do this via the "Show and Tell" part of our business meetings. Our stated goal of education in our hobby is often fulfilled when members compile and we publish a new reference about a specific part of Maryland Token & Medal collecting. We have done many such initiatives and our hobby is much the better for it. We document Maryland exnumia for future generations who otherwise will not have such valuable, historical information available. So many of our members are or have been involved in the above MD TAMS activities that I cannot and will not list them here. Suffice it to say that when there is a need, either obvious or perceived, our members always seem to come to the fore to take up the MD TAMS banner. All such efforts, no matter how large or small add up to the very successful operation of our organization. We should take GREAT pride in this volunteerism which has made the Maryland Token and Medal Society so successful in meeting our stated goals as an organization and serving the needs of our hobby both now and well into the future.

You are to be commended. But remember, our needs in these areas NEVER end. There are and will be many such opportunities in the future to support our organization's operation and goals. Please keep up your fantastic efforts that have made us so strong. If you have helped in the past, please keep up the great effort. If you have been watching from the sidelines, please jump in and help. Even the smallest effort helps. We all need to do our best to keep the Maryland Token and Medal Society active and strong. Once again I say to you:

MAHALO NUI LOA !!!

Lanfair Mallory & Co. - Baltimore Civil War Token

Russ Sears

The general concept of Civil War tokens was that they were issued for use in giving change when all values of coins were being hoarded. Baltimore tokens in use during the Civil War were not made to give change. Most were either work tokens or incentive tokens. Work tokens were given to a worker based on production, such as an oyster packer shucking a gallon of oysters. Incentive tokens might be good for an amount against a purchase price or in trade for a service, similar to the general use of tokens over the years.



Lanfair Mallory & Co. Redeemable from shuckers only
23mm Hard rubber - Black

One of the challenges of researching Baltimore tokens during the Civil War period is that there were not directories for 1861, 1862 and 1863, with the exception of the 1863 business directory. Another challenge is that most collectors and many researchers are not aware that the actual survey of people which listings were printed in directories was usually done the year before the date of the directory. The 1864 directory was the result of going door to door in 1863. After all, if the directory was dated 1863 and sold in 1864, potential purchasers might not have wanted a year old directory, and not purchased it. Humans surveyed the population door by door. The information was sorted and assembled, Type was set. There was potential for error and there were errors in directories.

Oyster packing was an important business in Baltimore even before the Civil War. Tokens were used in the industry as proof of work completed. Workers would save them until the prescribed time to redeem, or cash them in for their pay.

Many of the Baltimore oyster packers were experienced in the field before coming to Baltimore. The New Haven, Connecticut area was a bustling center of the oyster industry. Packers in that area saw their local supply dwindle and began importing oysters from the Chesapeake Bay. It seemed logical for them to relocate to or invest in companies in Baltimore to be close to the large supply of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay.

One of the packers in Connecticut was Willard Mallory. His son, Dwight Davidson Mallory moved to Detroit in the 1850's to trade in groceries and then moved into oyster packing. The firm of D. D. Mallory & Co. is listed in the 1861 Detroit City Directory. In 1862, while the company name remained the same,

Gray Amelia M. 75 Warner
 Dolwett Louisa, 429 w Baltimore
 Eigldinger Theresa, 201 w Biddle
 Gross Mrs. Elizabeth, 65 n Puppleton
 Henderson Kiturah, 31 a Caroline
 Hune Mrs. Margaret, 264 e Baltimore
 Hollins Mrs. Mary, 32 n Amity
 Hopkins Eliza, 48 e Pratt
 Hudson Mrs. Rebecca F. 177 Preston
 King Mary Ann, 113 Aisquith
 McLeer Margaret, 103 n Eutaw
 Munroe Anna, 142 Ross

Oil Dealers.

Amnidon & Crombie, 337 w Baltimore
 Bolton Hugh & Co. 81 McElderry's wharf
 Bowen & Mercer, 8 Exchange place
 Burns & Co. 96 Light-st wharf
 Capron & Co. North near Eager
 Carawell John S. 210 Aliceanna
 Coal Oil and Paraffine Co. of Baltimore, a w
 cor West and Leadenhall
 Crane W. & Son, cor Cheapside and Water
 Crescent Coal Oil Co. s w cor West and How-
 ard
 Deford Benjamin & Sons, 49 s Calvert
 Dubreuil & Co. 29 Camden
 Fusselbaugh Wm. H. B. 168 n Gay
 Gardner Wm. G. & Co. 4 s Liberty
 Hamill A. & W. J. n e cor Canton avenue and
 Eden
 Hewlett J. Q. & Son, 96 w Lombard and 9
 Water
 Hoffman & Deford, 84 w Lombard
 Janney Wm. W. cor Bowly's wh and Pratt
 Jenkins Edward, 13 Cheapside
 King John & Son, 48 n Howard
 Merritt Joseph C. & Bro. 125 and 127 East-
 ern avenue
 Newbold James F. 2 e Baltimore
 Page Geo. S. & Bro. (heavy, light and tar
 oils,) 111 Smith's wharf
 Parkhurst Jared, jr. & Co. 78 South
 Richardsun & Co. 26 s Calvert
 Robinson Wm. C. 81 South
 Smith Robert M. (coal oil,) foot of Eutaw
 Smith Thos. & John M. 121 and 123 Smith's
 wharf
 Spileker Wm. & H. 136 w Baltimore
 Treusch Charles, 119 s Broadway
 Trey & Burns, 95 Light-st wharf
 Washington & Read, o w cor Eden and Can-
 ton avenue
 West Christopher & Sons, 306 w Pratt

Opticians.

King F. W. & R. 266 w Baltimore
 Sadtler P. B. & Sons, 212 w Baltimore

Organ Builders.

Hall James, 216 Lexington
 Pomplitz August, s w cor Pratt and Albemarle
 Tully Bernard, 7 s Eutaw

Ornamental Plasterers.

Foble & Forman, cor Morris al and Preston
 Romm Nicholas, 433 w Baltimore

Oyster Dealers.

Abbott James F. 71 s Caroline
 Baldwin, Myer & Co. 90 West Falls av
 Barnes & Debow, 150 w Pratt
 Brinkley & Reeve, 177 w Falls av
 Broadbent Joseph F. 145 North
 Brooks S. D. cor Boston and Gwynn
 Buckley & Smith, 123 Hillen
 Callahan T. & D. foot of Mill
 Field Abiather W. 309 w Lombard
 Field Abiather, 309 w Lombard
 Grannis & Taylor, Aliceanna foot of Chester
 Hatch Charles B. & Co. 111 McElderry's whf
 Kensett Thomas & Co. West Falls av and n
 e cor Central av and Bank
 King F. & Co. 247 w Pratt
 Lanfair Malloy & Co. Canton wharf, adjoin-
 ing U. S. Bonded warehouse
 Mahoney John C. cor Chester and Aliceanna
 Maltby C. S. foot of West Falls av
 Mann & Co. 38 York
 McMurry Louis & Co. 254 and 256 w Biddle
 Mitchell John T. & Co. 13 and 15 Mercer
 Numsen, Carroll & Co. 18 Light
 Price R. W. & Co. 91 and 93 McElderry's
 wharf
 Raborg & Bro. Hill near Light
 Redding & Musson, 226 Hughea
 Rowe & Schofield, 69 Boston, Canton
 Seth Robert L. 9 Albemarle
 Shriver James & Co. 375 s Sharp
 Shriver John L. & Bro. 307 w Pratt
 Smith & Co. 14, 16 and 18 East Falls av
 Solomon Isage, 309 w Lombard
 Smith Samuel J. junction Howard and Liberty
 Smith Wm. T. & Co. n e cor McHenry al
 and Lemmon
 Spencer L. C. & Co. 319 Aliceanna
 Thomas S. W. & E. C. jr., 143 German
 Thomas Edward C. sr., & Sons, 249 Lexington
 Waltemeyer Jacob, 17 Mercer
 Wentz William & Co. s e cor Pratt and Emory

Packing Box Makers.

Barklage & Henneman, 15 Cowpen al
 Duker Harman & Co. rear 216 w Pratt
 Klingmeyer & Heise, 18 McClellan's al
 Schulze Ferdinand, 15 n Sharp
 Tiemeyer & Waltjen, Box al, on German be-
 tween Hanover and Sharp
 Winkelman John, 12 and 15 Grant
 Woodroffe George, 34 Park

Painters—House and Sign.

Anderson Wm. H. over 4 n Sharp
 Andrews B. F. & Co. over 36 South
 Black Lewis W. over 276 w Baltimore
 Bumgarden James, 71 Ross
 Burke Thomas, 520 w Baltimore
 Carr Francis A. 524 w Baltimore
 Christopher Milton, 3 w Pratt
 Coates Robert E. 5 n Sharp
 Costello Wm. 78 s Register
 De Beet Wm. C. 17 w Fayette
 Disney Oliver M. 77 Dover
 Disney Richard E. 144 Camden
 Emmart & Quartley, 276 w Baltimore
 Fonder Richard, cor Gay and Harrison

GEO. S. PAGE & BRO., Manufacturers of Roofs and Roofing Materials, 111 Smith's
 Wharf. C. HART SMITH, Agent.

the Detroit directory showed additional owners of the business as Willard Mallory and Horace S. Lanfair. It was in 1862 that Dwight D. Mallory relocated his company headquarters to Baltimore.

Horace S. Lanfair was listed in the 1862 Detroit City Directory as part of D. D. Mallory & Co. with a personal residence in Baltimore. This listing proves residence for Lanfair in Baltimore during the Civil War even though he had business interests in Detroit. Neither Lanfair or Mallory are personally listed in Detroit in 1863-4, but the firm, D. D. Mallory & Co. remained.

The 1864 Woods' Baltimore City Directory lists Lanfair Malloy & Co., Canton wharf, adjoining U. S. Bonded warehouse. H. S. Lanfair is shown at 375 Canton Ave. Malloy should be Mallory which is in the by name listings as William Mallory (Lanfair, M. & Co). Since this is the only Mallory in the name listings, we believe the other members of the Mallory family to have been in other cities when the survey was made. Since we have no information on a William Mallory, we consider the possibility that the person is actually Willard.

While Lanfair Mallory & Co. appears in Baltimore directories only as noted above, we seem to have lost Lanfair for a short time. The 1867-8 directory shows him again as part of D. D. Mallory & Co. It is interesting to note that the 1865 directory shows this company as located at Canton Wharf, the same location as Lanfair Mallory & Co. In 1869, Lanfair appears with L. C. Spencer & Co., another prominent oyster packer. H. S. Lanfair & Co. appears first in the 1870 Baltimore directory and continues into the 1890's.

The above research places this company and its token right in the middle of the Civil War and only at that time. The token is not listed by Rulau in United States Token 1700-1900 or by David E. Schenkman in Maryland Merchant Token and Merchant Tokens of Hard Rubber and Similar Compositions. As far as we know, it is the only existing specimen. There are two holes in the token which may have been used in storing and controlling the tokens. Lost tokens meant a loss of income to oyster shuckers.

Resources:

- Baltimore's Packing & Canning Industry by Jane Sears (to be published)
- Detroit City Directories of 1861, 1862, 1863-4, 1864-5
- Woods' Baltimore City Directory 1864 - 1887
- Polk's Baltimore City Directory 1888-1892
- Baltimore: Its History and Its People, Lewis Historical Publishing Co. 1912.
- Maryland Merchant Tokens by David E. Schenkman
- Merchant Tokens of Hard Rubber and Similar Compositions by David E. Schenkman
- Standard Catalog of United States Token by Russell Rulau
- fold3 website

The Battle of Waterloo & the Waterloo Medal

Written by: Donald Curtis



The Battle of Waterloo, as depicted in a contemporary print by William Heath (Credit: Getty Images)

History: The battle of Waterloo, perhaps one of the most important single-day battles in history, was fought 200 years ago on June 18, 1815, near Brussels, what is now Belgium (then called the United Kingdom of the Netherlands). This famous battle pitted France's, Napoleon Bonaparte against the Allied armies of Britain's 1st Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley) and Prussia's Field Marshal Gebhart Leberecht von Blücher. Approximately 50,000 died on that fateful day. British and Prussian allied forces defeated Napoleon, thus ending over a decade of the bloody Napoleonic Wars in Europe, and bringing almost 100-years of peace to Europe.



Medal Design: To immortalize the successful military campaign, in 1819 the Duke of Wellington suggested that a special medal be struck for Waterloo, at the Royal Mint in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. The medal was to embrace the exploits of the allied army under the Duke of Wellington the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Brunswick, and of the Prussian Army under Field Marshal Blucher. This Medal will probably be given to each of the sovereigns in alliance with the Prince Regent, to their ministers and generals.

Benedetto Pistrucci, who was the famed Italian medalist who also designed the “St. George and the dragon” emblem which was used on British coinage for more than a hundred years, was asked to submit a design. Pistrucci’s design (inspired by Greek and Roman Mythology) was selected over a design by John Flaxman, which had been recommended by the Royal Academy. However, due to an internal conflict at the Royal Mint between Pistrucci, and others regarding the position of chief engraver, the work on the medal got off to a slow start. Ongoing personality conflicts within the Royal Mint, salary disputes, a heavy workload, and the complexities of the proposed design were all contributing factors as to why it took Pistrucci 33 years to complete his masterpiece (which he considered the equivalent of designing 30 medals), for which he was paid the sum of £3,500.

In 1849 the dies were reportedly finished, but only in terms of design execution. Although the dies were created in four pieces to assist in their hardening, it seems that nobody was willing to take the risk of damaging Pistrucci’s work that was three decades in the making. Unfortunately, by this time all of the intended recipients of the medal were deceased, with the exception of Wellington. Pistrucci was finally able to see his magnum opus in medal form, but died a few years later, in 1855. The Medal depicts two allegorical scenes: one of war and one of peace. Amazingly, the Battle of Waterloo story is told in great detail strictly through Pistrucci’s elaborate imagery, as not a single legend was utilized.



Obverse: Depicts the four Allied rulers who declared war on Napoleon; Prince Regent George of Britain (later King George IV), Emperor Franz I of Austria, Emperor Alexander I of Russia, and Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm III, all facing left, each wearing a victor's laurel wreath. The outer border which frames these portraits provides an allegorical interpretation of victory and of the peace which followed. In the border, Apollo is the most prominent and is depicted at the summit as God of the Sun. The West wind, Zephyr, and the messenger of the Rainbow, Iris, followed the path of the sun. But the Zephyr inclines toward Earth, strewing blossoms symbolic of peace and goodwill. Approaching the chariot of Apollo from the other side is the constellation Gemini, personified by the twin brothers Castor and Pollux. This astrological sign establishes June as the month of the historic battle between the Allies and the forces of Napoleon. The brothers carry spears, and glorify the Commanders Wellington and Blücher as the saviors of Europe. Themis, the Goddess of Justice, is seated on a rock directly in front of the profile busts, and was probably included by Pistrucci to stress that Justice is more important for security than government by force. She is seated under a palm leaves as traditional rewards for virtue. In her right hand she holds a sword, ready to strike down all those whose power contrary to the accepted code of law. Below Themis, three figures are introduced to represent the Fates*, indicating that human's destiny will be tempered by justice. The power of the Allies is depicted by a Herculean figure brandishing a club. The figure is shown below an oak tree and seated on a throne, the covering of which falls in a shape resembling a Lion, alluding to Hercules' many great exploits. There are three figures below this figure of power which represent the Furies**. These are the avenging deities symbolic of man's passion and hatreds. Pistrucci has depicted them as directly subject to the will and influence of Power. At the base of the obverse, the allegory is completed by a figure of Night, Mother of the Fates. She is receding into darkness as the day breaks through from Phoebus' chariot as it journeys from the summit. This alludes to the dawning of a new day of peace in Europe as the Emperor Napoleon is defeated.



Reverse: Depicts two mounted horsemen galloping into action the Duke of Wellington and Prussian Field Marshal Blücher, representing the two allied leaders of the battle, urged on by the winged figure of Victory which flies between them. Following the same arrangement as on the obverse, this central theme is framed by a composition which represents the mythological battle of the giants in their assault on heaven. The number of Giants in the grouping is nineteen a reference to the nineteen years duration of the War between the Allies and Napoleon. At the top of the grouping, Jupiter is shown as the guardian of the Heavens, hurling his thunderbolts on the Ogres below. All are struck down, and in their descent, fall over one another in chaos and confusion, symbolic of Napoleon's routed army.

The Waterloo Medal is considered by many to be a masterpiece with its brilliant combination of allegorical and classical design and to be the finest piece of intaglio engraving ever, which enables Pistrucci to be described as possibly the greatest engraver ever¹. The famous medal was renowned for stunning beauty, and historical significance as well as its massive size, 140.8 mm (5.54 inches) in diameter, and weighing 677.5 gm (21.78 Troy ounces). Unfortunately the original dies were considered so valuable that no one had the courage to hardened them and risk damaging the delicate sculpture and as results the medal was never struck, because of the technical difficulties in striking such a large piece.

The original dies have still not been hardened and remain in the possession of Great Britain's Royal Mint. But fortunately many years ago, the firm of John Pinches (Medalists) Ltd.-the British affiliate of the Franklin Mint, was authorized to make two sets of soft copper electrotypes in smaller sizes from these dies.² Pinches was permitted to retain one set of these electrotypes. The other is in the British Museum.

Because of the world-wide interest in Pistrucci Waterloo medal, and its importance as a historic work of art, Pinches produced new dies (2-1/2 inches) and added the inscription "Waterloo June 18, 1815" on the edge of each of the limited editions medal struck. No more than 5,000 specimens were struck in solid sterling silver. These specimens are individually and consecutively numbered and stamped on the edge of each of the medals produced. The medals were distributed in the United States by the Franklin Mint.

While I was working my way through College as an apprentice draftsman in 1970, I met an older draftsman who collected Franklin Mint issues. After talking to him I also began collecting medals from the Franklin Mint. In 1971, the Franklin Mint began issuing replica versions of these Waterloo medals in 64mm (2.51 inches) antique Sterling silver (4-troy ounce). This was the most beautiful high relief medal I have ever seen then and since, but the cost was a whopping \$50.00 and that was a lot of money back then. But I just had to have one of these medals, so in January 1972, I broke down and purchased one of these beautiful medals (No. 2441/5000), depicted in the description of the medal above. This medal was one of the items that got me into collecting coin and medals, having some disposable income at that time.

The Franklin Mint also issued the Waterloo Medals in Gold (250)*** and Platinum (100) at \$3,250. Recently one of the silver medals was listed on e-bay for "Buy it now" at \$344.00. Modern Waterloo Medal Tributes can be purchased today by private firms in multiple versions commemorating the 200th anniversary of the battle.

NOTES:

**The three Fates: Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos - There were three Fates in Greek mythology: Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Clotho, the spinner, was the youngest of the three Fates; she spun the thread of destiny with a distaff, determining the time of birth of an individual; Lachesis measured the thread length to determine the length of life; finally, Cruel Atropos cut the thread of life, determining this way the time of death.³*

***In Greek and Roman mythology, the **Furies** were female spirits of justice and vengeance. They were also called the Erinyes (angry ones). Known especially for pursuing people who had murdered family members, the Furies punished their victims by driving them mad. When not punishing wrongdoers on earth, they lived in the underworld and tortured the damned. Most tales mention three Furies: Allecto (endless), Tisiphone (punishment), and Megaera (jealous rage). Usually imagined as monstrous, foul-smelling hags, the sisters had bats' wings, coal-black skin, and hair entwined with serpents. They carried torches, whips, and cups of venom with which to torment wrongdoers. The Furies could also appear as storm clouds or swarms of insects.³*

****The 1980 edition of Guidebook of Franklin Mint Issues, by Chester L. Krause, stated that under the existing law at that time gold medals could not be acquired by collectors in the U.S., so no issue price was listed.*

Reference:

1. Coin World, June 2015 issue, Article titled "Pistrucci Nearly Meets His Waterloo in Making Medal", by Jeff Starck.
2. Literature provided by the Franklin Mint with the Waterloo Medal
3. Internet searches

The Reina Mercedes

By Will Mumford

The Reina Mercedes, a cruiser of the Spanish Navy was built in Cartagena, Spain in 1887. The ship served as a key defensive element for Spanish defenses against the American blockade of Santiago harbor during the Spanish-American War in 1898. With her six 6.3" guns and lighter guns she defended the land batteries near the inner entrance of the harbor.

After the U.S. Navy defeated the Spanish fleet at Santiago, the Spanish Navy sank the Reina Mercedes as a blockade to the entrance to the harbor. The US captured the sunken Reina Mercedes on July 17, 1898 when the Spanish surrendered.

The US Navy decided to salvage the Reina Mercedes and she was again afloat by March 1, 1899. The Reina Mercedes had been badly damaged by the USS Massachusetts and the USS Texas before being scuttled by the Spanish. The Reina Mercedes was taken to Norfolk Navy Yard for temporary repairs. In August 1900 she was taken to the Portsmouth Navy Yard in Maine for refitting.

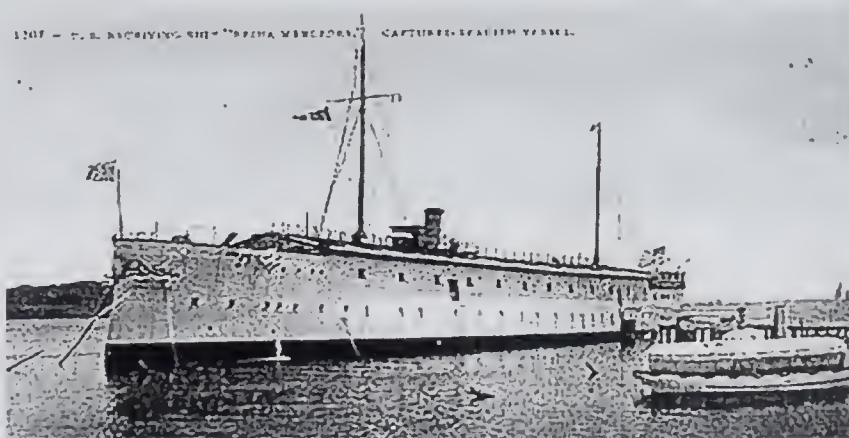
The Navy planned to convert the Reina Mercedes into a seagoing training ship, but after great delay it was decided to refit her into a receiving ship. She departed Portsmouth in May 1905 and towed to Newport, R.I. to be attached to the USS Constellation, which was also being used as a receiving ship. The Reina Mercedes served at Portsmouth until 1912.

In early September 1912, the Reina Mercedes was towed back to the Norfolk Navy Yard for a major overhaul. When completed she was delivered to the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis for use as a station ship. She was designated an unclassified auxiliary vessel on July 17, 1920. The Reina Mercedes served at the Naval Academy until 1957.

Until 1940 it was customary for midshipmen serving punishment to live and mess on board the old Reina Mercedes for up to two months at a time, where they slept in hammocks. The Reina Mercedes also housed the Marine guard unit stationed at Annapolis. She also served as the headquarters for the Naval Academy's sailing activities and lookout and harbor control center. The Reina Mercedes was often referred to as "the fastest ship in the fleet," as she remained tied "fast" to the Naval Academy seawall. The commanding officer of the Reina Mercedes was provided with quarters on board for his entire family; she was the only ship in the U.S. Navy on which dependents were permitted to live.

In March 1956 the Academy needed more land and the old Dewey Yacht Basin was "filled in" which spelled the end for the Reina Mercedes. The old ship was sold for scrap after 45 years at the Academy. Repairs were deemed too costly and the old relic from the Spanish-American War was struck from the rolls of the Navy on September 6, 1957.

The pictured token was used at the ship's service store. The new Enlisted Quarters built at the Naval Station Annapolis on the north side of the Severn were named in honor of the Reina Mercedes.







Some Recent Maryland Beer Tokens

By David J. Bohaska

Introduction

Richard Kaminski's article about the Heavy Seas Brewery token (MD TAMS Journal, Summer 2013) reminded me that a wooden nickel was used earlier at the same location for the same purpose. In the interest of putting the history of new issues on record, this and several other beer tokens are described below.

Clipper City Brewing Company

This is the older name of Heavy Seas Brewery, at the same location with the same management as today. The older name was used from at least 1995-2005.

Also the same, free tours for all ages are on Saturdays, and are best reserved in advance. If you want to sample beers, you must be at least 21; \$5.00 gets you a glass and five tokens. Sampling is limited to five.

Wooden nickel, 33 mm

Obverse:

Clipper City Brewing Co.
Clipper City
[Baltimore Clipper under wing on wing sails]
Fine
Handcrafted Ale
The Superior Craft



Reverse:

Good For One Sample
Clipper City Brewing Co.
www.ccbeer.com
410-247-7822
Baltimore, Maryland



Mully's, Prince Frederick, Maryland

A recent addition (16 July 2013, tasting room 12 October 2013) to the Calvert County brewing scene is "Mully's", in the Prince Frederick Industrial Park. (There is Ruddy Duck brew pub in Solomons, and Scorpion Brewing (named after a War of 1812 naval vessel) in Owings (growlers only, www.scorpionbrewing.com). Tours and sampling are on Saturdays; food is available on special occasions for purchase. Mully's bottles, and fills growlers.

Token resembles poker chip, plastic and thick

Obverse and reverse same:

Tasting Room
M
[On a shield resembling Maryland coat of arms]
One Sample



My son and I visited on 13 June 2015, and had a great time sampling six beers, and taking a tour. Five dollars each got us a glass and six flattened bottle caps, each cap good for a sample. I asked about the tokens, and was told they were down to the last two. Originally there had been 500, but have been popular as souvenirs. The caps are cheaper, they use the ones that are dropped, and have found that running them over with the fork lift is the most efficient way to flatten them. Different colors are in use (ours were dark blue and green), and an incused "M" is stamped in the center of each one. Perhaps I should have saved several, but I was thirsty.

Thanks to Mike Ellwood for sacrificing a beer sample to bring me this token.

Maryland Brewer's Oktober Fest

An annual event, I attended the 2005 (October 15-16) and 2007 (October 20) festivals at Timonium Fairgrounds. Eleven brewers attended in 2005.

After an ID check (no need to feel bad with my gray beard; my 85 year old father was carded also) \$20.00 got you a plastic mug with six tokens. One token was good for a four ounce sample; a full mug was three tokens. Unlike the brewery visits, additional tokens could be purchased for \$1.00 each. Admission included entertainment (oompah bands). There were food and souvenir stands; there was also a charge for photographs with the appropriately dressed fraulien. The tokens were yellow plastic in 2005; otherwise identical yellow and orange tokens were in use in 2007.

Plastic, 29 mm, black lettering, yellow and orange varieties

Obverse and reverse same:

BAM
Brewers Association
[Flanked by Cross of St. Anne, black background of Maryland flag]
Of Maryland
A partnership for brewing excellence
[An amorphous line to either side, perhaps representing the hops vine]



MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME (Print): _____ Membership Number: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Telephone: _____ Birth Date: _____ Occupation: _____
 e-mail address: _____
 My collecting interests are: _____
 Other Numismatic Affiliations: _____

I hereby apply for membership in the **MARYLAND TOKEN and MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.**, subject to its Constitution and Bylaws. Applicants under 16 years of age must have Parent/Guardian signature.

Signature: _____ Date: _____
 Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____

() Yes, you may publish my name, address and e-mail address in the **MD TAMS JOURNAL** Membership Roster.

() No, publish my name only in the **MD TAMS JOURNAL** Membership Roster.

Recommended by: _____ MD TAMS #: _____

A \$15.00 fee must accompany this application for full current year dues. Members who join after OCT. 1st should enclose \$7.50 for membership through MARCH 31st. APRIL begins a NEW dues year

Mail to: **MD TAMS MEMBERSHIP. P.O. BOX 3273. Baltimore, MD. 21228-0273**

Moving? Mail to: MD TAMS Membership	NEW ADDRESS: _____ Effective Date: _____ NAME: _____ MD TAMS #: _____ ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
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MARYLAND TOKEN and MEDAL SOCIETY, INC. – CLASSIFIED AD FORM

MAIL TO: **MD TAMS JOURNAL EDITOR. Wallace Stone, 2661 Greenbriar Lane, Annapolis, MD. 21401** OR

email to: **stonedeyhle@verizon.net**

Please accept the following classified ad of 25 words or less for publication in the next issue of the Journal. I understand that the deadlines are:
Feb. 15; May 15; Aug. 15 and Nov. 15.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

(Address)

(Line-Counts)

(as 5 Words)

Submitted by: _____

(Address line must include members name and zip)

(Members Name)

(MD Tams #)

Note to Editor: I have exceeded my 25 word free limit. I understand I am charged at a rate of 10¢ per word over this 25-word limit.
 Enclosed is \$ _____ for _____ additional words.

MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY INC.....CLASSIFIED AD

Mail to; MARYLAND TAMS EDITOR Or email stone@wheelerston.net

Wallace Stone 2661 Greenbriar Lane, Annapolis, MD. 21401

.....
FOR SALE—The wooden field “cash register” used by John Linton Tubbs

(JLT) whose initials are carved in the box’s top. Price for this item is

\$125.00 plus postage. Address your questions to: James M. Boswell.

P.O. Box. 436 Hebron, MD. 21830

.....
WANTED. Postcards or pictures of food canneries in Delaware, Maryland,
Pennsylvania, Joe Secrist. P.O. Box 152 Cordova, MD. 21625.

(410) 822--7242

.....
WANTED; Buying and trading Delaware Tokens, still need many initial only
tokens and better token in all categories. Andy Cosgrove, 15844 Trap Drive,
Laurel, DE 19956 .

WANTED : Kent County Canning tokens....

W.W. Stone. (410) 422-1242

BOOK WANTED !!”Canneries of the Eastern Shore” by R. Lee Burton.

Elvin B. Miller, Box 366 Topping, Va. 23169 (804)758-3810

Wallace Stone
2661 Greenbriar Lane
Annapolis, MD 21401
47 3/31/2017